

# Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE.

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## NOTICE.

This Paper is sent  
to you FREE.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. Lithgow & Co., Stoves, page 5.  
The Science of Health, page 8.

Dr. Shaw states that the diamonds of South Africa originally belonged to some metamorphic rock, probably a talcose slate, which occupied the heights during the upheaval of the trap which has given to the country its physical features. This upheaval was followed by a period of lakes, the traces of which still exist, and it is in the soil of these dried up lakes that the diamonds are found. Prof. T. R. Jones, on the contrary, thinks that the diamonds are supplied both from metamorphic and igneous rocks, and that the gravel in which they are found has been conveyed by glacial action from very remote mountains.

### Presidential Nomination.

The Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th, nominated U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States, the former without opposition and the latter on the first ballot.

Rev. E. E. Hale expects to lecture next winter on "A Civil Servant." Perhaps he has found one.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, June 1.

The Senate passed the tariff and tax bill at 2:25 Friday morning. On re-assembling at noon Sumner introduced a resolution in regard to the settlement of international differences by arbitration, and delivered a lengthy speech severely assailing the administration of President Grant. At night Senator Schurz reviewed the report of the investigation of the sale of arms to the French. The conference reports on the postal code and on the army appropriation bill were passed, as was also the House bill for the restoration of the Buell court-martial records. The House ordered the consideration of better accommodation in the chamber for the members; fixed the pay of witnesses before committees at \$4 per day and five cents mileage, and passed the following bills: Granting the right of way to a railroad from St. Mary's river to Key West, Florida; refunding extra duties on iron to the Southern quarantine bill, Indian and private bills; the conference report on the bill revising and codifying the post-office laws; Senate bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferryboats and bonded cars passing from one State to another through contiguous foreign territory; to pay \$5,000 to the widow of Commander Wood for his invention in naval gun carriages; granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, narrow gauge.

MONDAY, June 3.

The Senate passed several bills relating to the Territories, also relating to limiting steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river; and a large number of private land claims, including one relating to Connecticut and other States, and one for the payment of awards by the Southern Claims Commission, and one allowing Theo. Adams \$39,342 for the construction of mortar boats for Gen. Fremont, the original claim being \$112,740. The House passed bills making La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery to pay Eldridge Gerry, of Colorado, \$13,200 for stock taken by the Sioux Indians; repealing the prohibition of promotion in the staff of the army; and to extend the bankrupt act to the Southern States after 1871.

TUESDAY, June 4.

The Senate passed bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transit by rail, etc., and debated the sundry civil appropriation bill. The House passed a bill to distribute to the Southern States their quotas of arms and equipments from 1862 to 1869, and adjourned to meet next Friday. Both houses agreed to the conference report on the tariff and tax bill, which makes the aggregate reduction of about fifty-three million dollars. The tax on whisky is seventy cents per gallon, which includes everything except the ten cent stamp on each barrel of rectified.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. The House bill granting the right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf railway was passed. The sundry civil service appropriation bill was discussed afternoon and night. The House was not in session.

### Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending May 28th, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Portable store counter, Joseph H. Davies, Danville, Ky.  
Aerated water fountain, John C. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.  
Heating stove, George Candee, Berea, Ky.  
Fire extinguishing engine, Jacob B. Van Dyne, Louisville, Ky.  
Stove-pipe drum (reissue), Ben. J. Hobson, Covington, Ky.

That railway axles break less frequently in summer than in winter is shown by a recent report of the German Railway Association, in which it is stated that, in the summer half of the year, 55 axles broke, while during the winter half 77 broke, although the traffic was less.

Mineral cotton, to be used as a non-conducting packing for steam boilers and pipe, may be made by blowing a jet of steam through a current of liquid slag.

"The Mystic Tie" is sometimes to be discovered in the cravat.

## OUR TRADE-MARK

## BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.  
Old Pet Bourbon.  
Diana Bourbon.  
Old Buck Bourbon.  
Galt House Bourbon.  
Challenge Rye.  
Choice Rye.  
Favorite Rye.  
Diana Rye.

Our different brands  
represent different ages,  
from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends  
over every State, and  
nearly every Territory,  
in the Union, we put all  
of our brands up in extra  
heavy iron-hooped coop-  
erage, to safely bear trans-  
portation to any part of  
the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only  
sold pure, we will, from this time for-  
ward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so  
that the trade can have no reason for  
changing our packages in any way.  
Druggists and other dealers desiring  
FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will al-  
ways find our goods meet their wants.

## WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington  
Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON  
WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Rye Whisky,

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## Literary Department

## THE FOOLISH HAREBELL

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

A harebell hung its wilful head!  
"I am tired, so tired! I wish I was dead."

She hung her head in the mossy dell;  
"If all were over, then all were well."

The wind he heard, and was pitiful;  
He waved her about to make her cool.

"Wind, you are rough," said the dainty bell;  
"Leave me alone—I am not well."

And the wind, at the voice of the drooping dame,  
Sank in his heart, and ceased for shame.

"I am hot, so hot!" she sighed and said;  
"I am withering up; I wish I was dead."

Then the sun, he pitied her pitiful case,  
And drew a thick veil over his face.

"Cloud, go away, and don't be rude;  
I am not—I don't see why you should!"

The cloud withdrew, and the harebell cried:  
"I am faint, so faint! and no water beside!"

And the dew came down its million-fold path;  
But she murmured, "I did not want a bath."

A boy came by in the morning gray,  
He plucked the harebell and threw it away.

The harebell shivered, and cried: "Oh! oh!  
I am faint, so faint! come, dear wind, blow!"

The wind blew softly, and did not speak;  
She thanked him kindly, but grew more weak.

"Sun, dear sun, I am cold," she said;  
He rose, but lower she drooped her head.

"Oh, rain, I am withering; all the blue  
Is fading out of me; come, please do."

The rain came down as fast as it could,  
But for all its will it did her no good.

She shuddered and shivered, and, moaning,  
Said: "Thank you all kindly; and then she was dead."

Let us hope, let us hope, when she comes  
Next year, she'll be simple and sweet. But I fear, I fear.

## OTHELLO.

## HOW ROSSINI WROTE THE OPERA.

From the French of Alexandre Dumas, by L. C. Aliard.

ROSSINI had come to Naples, preceded by his great reputation. The first person who met him, as he alighted from his carriage, was the famous impresario of San Carlo, Domenico Barbaia. Without giving the great composer time to take a step, or to speak a word, Barbaia addressed him:

"I have three proposals to make to you, and I hope you will refuse neither of them."

"Let me hear them," said Rossini, with that arch smile so characteristic of him.

"I propose that you should make my house your home during your stay in Naples."

"I propose to entertain you and your friends at my own table daily."

"I accept that you should write a new opera for me and for my theater."

"I shall not accept the third proposal."

"What! You refuse to work for me?"

"I will not work for you or any one else—I am not going to compose more music."

"You are crazy, my dear fellow. You do you the exact truth."

"What are you going to do, then, at Naples?"

"I am going to eat macaroni and ices. I have a perfect passion for both."

"I will have ices made for you by my confectioner, who is the most renowned in the city, and I will myself prepare macaroni for you, which will give you satisfaction, I'll warrant you."

"This begins to look interesting."

"But you must give me an opera in exchange."

"We will see."

"Take one month, two months, six months—"

"Agreed: six months let it be."

"Come, then, to supper."

From that very evening the palace of Barbaia was put at Rossini's disposal. The proprietor withdrew from all interference, and the celebrated composer made himself at home, in the strictest acceptance of the term. All the friends, or even the merest acquaintances whom he met in his promenades, he invited to Barbaia's table without hesitation; he did the honors as host to those guests with perfect ease and grace. Sometimes he complained that he could not find friends enough to make the banquets gay—with all the efforts he could make he could not always get more than twelve or fifteen to join him at table—those were unlucky days.

As to Barbaia, faithful to the role of cook which he had imposed upon himself, he invented new dishes every day, brought out the oldest and best wine from his cellar, and was as gracious to all the unknown people whom Rossini

invited to his table as if they had been his oldest friends. Only at the end of the repast, with infinite address and smiling lips, he would slip in, between the fruit and the cheese, a few words about the promised opera and the great success it was sure to have.

But in spite of the graceful way in which the impresario ventured to allude to the debt which the composer had contracted, these remarks produced the same effect upon Rossini as the three terrible words did upon Belshazzar at his famous feast. Therefore, Barbaia, whose presence had been tolerated for a time at dessert, was positively requested not to present himself in future.

Months slipped by. The libretto was completed, but the composer showed no signs of putting himself at work. Dinners, drives, picnics followed each other in rapid succession. Hunting, fishing, horseback exercise divided the time of the noble musician, but there was not a hint of so much as a single note of music among his many occupations. Twenty times a day Barbaia found himself a prey to fits of anger, to nervous and almost irresistible desires to make an expostulation against such indolence. But he controlled himself, for no one had greater faith than he in the wonderful genius of Rossini.

Barbaia therefore kept silence for five months with the most exemplary resignation. But the morning of the first day of the sixth month, feeling that there was no more time to be lost, he drew the artist aside and addressed him as follows:

"My dear fellow, do you know that there are only twenty-nine days before the appointed time?"

"What time do you mean?" asked Rossini, with the air of amazement of a man who has been mistaken for somebody else, and to whom one has made an incomprehensible remark.

"The thirtieth of May," rejoined Barbaia.

"The thirtieth of May?" repeated Rossini, with a bewildered look.

"Did you not promise me a new opera to be played on that precise day?"

"I promise—"

"This is no time to pretend astonishment," cried the manager, out of all patience. "I have waited as long as possible, counting on your genius and the extraordinary rapidity and facility for work which God has bestowed upon you. But now I can wait no longer. I must have my opera."

"Can't you arrange some old opera, and change the title of it, that will do as well?"

"What an idea! What should I do with the artists who are engaged expressly to play in a new opera?"

"Let them grumble."

"And the public?"

"Close the theater."

"And the King?"

"Send in your resignation."

"Enough of such nonsense. If neither the artists nor the public nor the King can force me to keep my promise, I have given my word, and Domenico Barbaia never yet failed when he had pledged himself to do a thing."

"Al! that is another question."

"You promise me, then, to begin to-morrow?"

"To-morrow! Impossible! I am engaged to go fishing at Fusaro with some friends."

"Very well," retorted Barbaia, thrusting his hands into his trousers pockets. "Let us talk no more about it. I will see what is best to be done."

And he went away without another word.

That evening Rossini supped with a good appetite, doing honor to the viands of the manager, as if he had entirely forgotten the morning's discussion. When he retired he bade his servant wake him early and have a boat ready for Fusaro. After which he slept the sleep of the just.

The next day, twelve o'clock resounded from the five hundred church clocks, of which the fortunate city of Naples is the possessor, and Rossini's servant had not yet dented his appearance.

The sun darted his beams through the blinds—Rossini woke suddenly, started up, rubbed his eyes and pulled the bell. The bell-ropes fell broken at the first pull. He opened the window and called out into the courtyard. All was as quiet as a Turkish seraglio. He shook the door of his room. It was locked on the outside. Then Rossini, returning to the window, shouted for help, crying out against the treason of which he was the victim. But not even an echo responded to his invectives. One resource alone was left him, to leap from the fourth-story window, as his apartment was in this story—but it must be admitted, to the credit of Rossini, that this idea did not even enter his head.

At the end of an hour Barbaia showed his head, popping out of a window in the story below. Rossini, who had of quitted his place, saw him, and, old gladly have thrown a brick at him, but not having one, he was obliged to content himself with showing his eyes upon him.

"Do you want anything?" mildly inquired Barbaia.

"I want to be let out instantly," roared Rossini.

"You shall come out when your opera is finished."

"But this is a detestable and arbitrary imprisonment."

"Detestable and arbitrary, if you please, but I want my opera."

"I will complain to all the artists."

"Let them grumble."

"I will inform the public."

"I will close the theater."

"I will appeal to the King."

"I will send in my resignation."

Rossini received that he was caught in his own coils, so like a man of brains he changed his tone and his manner, and said in a calm tone:

"I accept the pleasant and am not angry, but may I not know when I am to have my liberty?"

"When the last scene of the opera is sent to me," said Barbaia.

"Very well—send this evening for the overture."

That evening Barbaia received a large pile of music, on which was written in large letters,

"OVERTURE TO OTHELLO."

The salon of Barbaia was full of musical celebrities when the first installment was sent him by his prisoner.

One of these artistes seated himself at the piano and began to play the composition, and all declared that Rossini was not a man, but a god, since he created without labor, without work, but by the mere effort of will.

Barbaia, almost beside himself with joy, snatched the music from its admirers, and sent it to the copyists. The next day he received a new package, on which was written,

"FIRST ACT OF OTHELLO."

This he forwarded at once to the copyists, who acquitted themselves of their duty with the mute and passive obedience to which Barbaia had accustomed them.

At the end of three days the music of Othello had been delivered and copied.

The impresario was beside himself with joy. He pressed Rossini to his heart and made the most humble and sincere excuses for the stratagem he had been forced to employ, and begged the author to finish his work by assisting at the rehearsals.

"I will see the artistes myself," said Rossini, "and I will hear each repeat his role. As to the gentlemen of the orchestra, I will have them rehearse in my apartment."

"Very well, my dear fellow; arrange it all as you please. My presence is not necessary, and I will wait to hear your masterpiece till the general rehearsal. Once more, I beg you to forgive the manner in which I have treated you."

"Not a word more on that subject, or I shall be offended with you."

"Good-bye, then, till the general rehearsal."

The day for this grand rehearsal came at length. It was the evening before the famous 30th of May which had cost Barbaia so much anxiety.

The singers were in their places, the musicians in the orchestra, and Rossini seated himself at the piano. A few elegant ladies and a few privileged gentlemen occupied the boxes. Barbaia, radiant and triumphant, rubbed his hands together and walked up and down the stage.

The overture was played. Frenzied applause nearly shook the arched roof of the San Carlo.

Rossini rose and bowed in acknowledgment.

"Bravo!" cried Barbaia; "now for the songs of the tenor."

Rossini seated himself again at the piano—everybody was silent, the first violin raised his bow, and they began again to play the overture.

The same applause, if possible more enthusiastic than before, burst forth at the end of this morceau.

"Bravo, bravo!" repeated Barbaia; "but now pass on to the cavatina of the tenor."

The orchestra began to play the overture for the third time.

"Hold there," cried Barbaia; "that is charming, but we have not time to hear it again. Proceed with the cavatina."

But in spite of the commands of the manager, the orchestra continued the same overture.

Barbaia rushed upon the first violin, seized him by the collar and shouted in his ear:

"What the devil do you mean by playing the same piece for an hour?"

"Dumme," said the violinist, with true German coolness, "I am playing what has been given us."

"But turn the leaves, you fools!"

"It is useless to turn them; we have nothing but this overture."

"What!" cried Barbaia, "nothing but the overture? It is, then, an atrocious cheat and mystification!"

Rossini rose and bowed.

But Barbaia fell back upon a sofa, motionless.

The prima donna, the tenor, everybody, rushed up to him. For a moment all thought he was struck with apoplexy.

Rossini, startled by the effect of his practical joke, approached him with real anxiety. But at the sight of him Barbaia recovered himself and found his voice once more.

"Begone, traitor," he cried, "or I shall do you some injury."

"Be calm, be calm," returned Rossini. "Let us see if there is not something to be done."

"Something to be done, you butcher—and to-morrow is advertised as the first representation of the new opera."

"Supposing the prima donna should be taken suddenly ill," whispered Rossini in the manager's ear.

"Impossible," was the reply in the same tone. "She would not risk drawing upon herself the vengeance and orange-peel of the populace after such a disappointment."

"If you would coax her a little."

"It would be useless. You do not know Colbron."

"I thought you were on the best of terms with her."

"So much the worse."

"Will you permit me to try and see what I can do?"

"Do all you can—but I warn you it is lost time."

"We shall see."

The following day, bills everywhere announced that the first representation of Othello was postponed on account of the severe illness of the prima donna.

Eight days after that, Othello was performed.

That famous and celebrated opera is now familiar to the whole civilized world.

Eight days had been sufficient for Rossini to produce that masterpiece.

After the fall of the curtain, Barbaia, overcome with the triumph, went in search of Rossini to shower congratulations on him. But Rossini was nowhere to be found.

The next day Barbaia rung for his prompter, who was also his valet—for he was impatient to present to his guest his compliments on the success of the previous evening.

The prompter entered.

"Go and ask Rossini to come here," said Barbaia.

"Rossini has left town," was the reply.

"Left town?" cried Barbaia in amazement.

"Yes, he started for Bologna at day-break."

"Gone, without one word for me?"

"Oh, no; he left his adieux."

"Then go and ask Colbron to come here."

"Colbron?"

"Yes, Colbron, you idiot. Are you deaf this morning?"

"I beg pardon," replied the prompter, "but Mademoiselle Colbron is gone, too."

"Impossible!"

"They left in the same carriage."

"The wretch! She has left me to become the mistress of Rossini, then!"

"Pardon, sir—but as I understand it, she is his wife."

"I am revenged," cried Barbaia.

## Miscellaneous.

Dolly Varden babies are becoming fashionable.

Never take any risks. The insurance companies will be glad to do that for you.

In a game of cards a good deal depends on good playing and good playing on a good deal.

Fans are now set in the midst of a bouquet-holder, which, when the zephyr-compeller is folded, conceals it entirely.

"No end of people who wish to be pious, but nobody wishes to be humble," says Rouchefoucauld in his satirical way.

A gushing poet asks in the first line of a recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims lie?" We give it up, but experience has told us that there are a good many.

A Newfoundland dog is a good thing to have, only one must get one or two children and a pond before he will be of any use.—Josh Billings.

"In the world where Martin Farquhar Tupper passed in the thirty-seventh edition," said Thackeray in a company of authors, "let us all think small beer of ourselves."

A Boston Yankee observed that John Chinaman didn't whistle, so he opened a whistling school in San Francisco, where fifty pagans now "do" Yankee Doodle, with only a slight Celestial accent.

Black velvet wristlets, fastened with a large diamond stud or button of burnished gold, are preferred by many ladies to the costliest bracelet, as the black serves to make a white arm very effective.

It is said that a private carriage once owned by Daniel Webster has become so reduced in circumstances that it has to run to and from the railroad station in Newmarket, N. H., as a public conveyance.

The expected Peruvian loan will be one of the largest financial operations of the year in the London money market. According to rumor its amount will probably exceed \$150,000,000, and per chance reach \$200,000,000.

An English-built yacht of seventy-two tons has been presented to the Episcopal Bishop of Newfoundland, to take the place of the church ship which was wrecked on the west coast of Newfoundland in August last.

A female infant was found recently on the porch of a house in Germantown, Pa., and finally carried to the poorhouse, where, as its name was unknown, it was registered as "Dolly Varden."

There is considerable complaint about the prevalence of sewer gas in London. The Builder declares that in many parts of the city the drainage is dangerously imperfect and the cause of sickness.

Salem, North Carolina, is a remarkable place. But one house has been destroyed there by fire in the past ninety years. There is not a whisky shop or bar-room in the place. It has but one lawyer, and he recently moved there.

An enraged Chinaman lately lassoed his employer in California, and strung him up to a convenient beam. The man, however having his arms free, caught hold of the rope and cut it, and then "went for that Heathen Chinee."

Ducks and geese are very plenty on the prairie. A man at Gillman, Illinois, said if he "had all the ducks and geese that had been on his farm this season and could sell them for a cent apiece, he could pay off the national debt."

"Fred" said a father to his son, "I hear that you and your wife quarrel and wrangle every day. Let me warn you against such a fatal practice." "Whoever told you that, father, was totally mistaken; my wife and I haven't spoken to one another for a month."

An unfortunate Swedish sailor gave a rare proof of presence of mind at Detroit recently. He was sloft, and fell a distance of a hundred feet, probably fatally injuring him, and while on his terrible descent he shouted to those below to "look out." He deserved a better fate.

During the first week in April, all the farm laborers in a very large agricultural district in Dorsetshire struck for an advance of one-third.

It was refused for a time, but recent advices from England show that the laborers were successful, and the employers finally gave the rate demanded. Other districts are now following in the same wake.

The remains of pterodactyls, or winged reptiles, found by Prof. O. C. Marsh in the cretaceous shale of Western Kansas, show for one individual an expanse of both wings equal to nearly twenty feet, and for another twenty-two feet. American therefore not only possessed its pterodactyls, but they are the largest that have as yet been found.

## Roses.

The Rose requires a deep, rich, loamy soil, unshaded or smothered by trees or shrubs; good drainage, careful waterings, if the season is dry and close, judicious pruning.

The soil should be well intermixed with thoroughly decayed manure, and during the heat of summer it should be mulched with straw manure, to keep the roots moist and cool, and encourage a strong growth.

All the wood which produced flowers last season should be cut clean out, or back to the strong, fresh growth of the past year; and these free shoots can also be pruned one-third or more of their length.

This may seem to the amateur gardener a terrible waste of material, but it will make the rose throw out stronger flowering shoots, and produce flowers of extra size and beauty. So spare not the knife! As early in the spring as is practicable, cut back the branches with a will.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses have been the fashion of late years; but they are not as free bloomers as the Bourbon and Hybrid China. Their name is also a misnomer, for though they may bloom again in the autumn, they will not flower as profusely as in June, nor will their blossoms be as handsome, unless the shoots are trimmed back in July, to within two or three eyes of the main stem.

The old fashioned Moss, Damask, and Provence Roses of our childhood far excel these so-called Perpetuals in fragrance, and they are rapidly coming into favor again.

Cristata, or the Crested Moss Rose, is one of the loveliest of its class. The plant from which all this species of roses is descended was discovered years ago, growing in the crevice of a wall at Friburg, Switzerland. There is a difference of opinion among florists as to what particular species the Cristata belongs, and it is thought by many to be more like the Provence Roses than the true Mosses, for, when fully developed, it resembles the old Cabbage or Provence species. Its buds are perfection! The calyx is divided into a fringe or mossy crest, clasping and half surrounding the rich pink petals, as they strive to unfold their many leaves. The moss is more abundant and longer than on other Moss Roses, and the buds are very large.

This variety requires a deep, rich, moist soil for its perfect development; and when thus grown it will command greater admiration than any other rose.

Roses are easily propagated by cuttings, but the shoots should be old enough to be free from softness, yet not too woody or hard. It is best to cut off the shoots just below a joint, trimming off the leaf attached to it, and leaving two or three buds above it, with leaves on them; but when they are too luxuriant cut off a part, for if they wither the cutting will not strike root.

Sand is far better than loam for rooting cuttings; so fill up your tiny pots with it, and insert the cuttings close to the edge of the pot, keeping it thoroughly wet—for if the sand dries the tiny roots will die. Then sink the pots in a hot-bed made of manure, or in a pan of hot water, changing it as it cools.

Bottom heat is a necessity—without it and there is little use in attempting to strike tender roses; and a glass shade to retain the heat and moisture, is also needful. Another way to strike cuttings is to fill a large flower-pot half full with a little rich loam and two or three inches of sand; then plant the cuttings close to the edge, about half an inch apart, and cover them with a pane of window-glass. Place the pot in a pan of hot water, in a window, and, if you change the water three or four times a day, you will have a good hot-bed for striking tender cuttings of all kinds. It will take from three to five weeks for delicate roses to become rooted, and they must be kept well watered all the time. In planting cuttings, the sand must be firmly pressed around the base, so that it is in the closest contact with it.

Our roses are often ruined by the slug and the green fly. A few days of neglect, and every bush will be shorn of its glory. But if air-slacked lime is scattered over the leaves while wet with morning dew it will usually prove an effectual remedy.

A pint of common soft soap, with a pint of fine salt added to ten gallons of warm water, syringed over the bushes, is also a good insect destroyer. No one can expect to cultivate flowers without trouble. So as soon as the green leaves appear we must begin our fight against their insect enemies.

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## Railway Department.

## CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSING.		Day.	Night.
Cincinnati and Eastern.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal- ifornia and the Territories.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nor- western Arkansas and Nor- western Texas.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Memphis, Clarksville, N. Or- leans, Galveston, Shreveport, Mobile.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Nashville.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Memphis and Chattanooga post- al car and Atlantic and Chattanooga postal car, and Georgia, Alabama, N. Carolina, S. Car. and Florida.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Lebanon and Richmond Br. railroad.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Bardonia Branch.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Lexington and Frankfort.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Lexington and Frankfort way mail.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Shelbyville.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Cincinnati mail boat (daily except Sunday).	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Evansville mail boat (daily except Sunday).	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
New Albany.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
New Albany and Chicago R R way mail.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Jeffersonville.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
North Vernon way mail.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Taylorville stage leaves Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Washington stage leaves Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Shawneetown, Ill. stage, via West Point and Uniontown, (S. Mon., Wed. and Friday).	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	

ARRIVES.		Day.	Night.
Cincinnati and Eastern.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal- ifornia and the Territories.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nor- western Arkansas and Nor- western Texas.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Memphis, Clarksville, N. Or- leans, Galveston, Shreveport, Mobile.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Nashville.	1.45 P M	8.30 P M	12.00 P M
Memphis and Chattanooga post- al car and Atlantic and Chattanooga postal car, and Georgia, Alabama, N. Carolina, S. Car. and Florida.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Lebanon and Richmond Br. railroad.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Bardonia Branch.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Lexington and Frankfort.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Lexington and Frankfort way mail.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
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Cincinnati mail boat (daily except Sunday).	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
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North Vernon way mail.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Taylorville stage leaves Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Washington stage leaves Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	
Shawneetown, Ill. stage, via West Point and Uniontown, (S. Mon., Wed. and Friday).	7.30 A M	8.15 P M	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS		Arrive.	Leave.
Louisville and Nashville R. R.			
Nashville, Memphis & New Orleans mail, daily except Sunday.	10:35 P M	8:00 A M	
Nashville, Memphis, N. O. and Mobile Express, daily.	7:55 A M	7:45 P M	
Nashville Express, daily.	12:30 P M	11:45 P M	
Richmond and Lexington Express, daily except Sun- day.	2:40 P M	7:50 A M	
Bardonia Branch, accommo- dation, daily except Sunday.	9:10 A M	3:15 P M	
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R.			
Cincinnati Mail, except Sun- day.	11:15 P M	8:30 A M	
Cincinnati Fast Line.	7:50 A M	7:50 A M	
except Sunday.	7:50 A M	7:50 A M	
Cincinnati Express, daily.	12:35 P M	3:55 P M	
Cincinnati Night Express.	5:00 A M	10:40 P M	
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday.	6:35 P M	6:00 A M	
Lexington Express, except Sunday.	10:30 P M	2:20 P M	
Frankfort Accommodation, except Sunday.	8:15 A M	4:55 P M	
Shelby Railroad, via Short-Line. Express, daily except Sun- day.	7:25 A M	3:55 P M	
Mixed train, daily except Sunday.	7:25 P M	5:05 P M	
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis R. R.			
New York, St. Louis & Chi- cago Express, daily.	7:30 A M	8:30 A M	
New York, St. Louis & Chi- cago Express, daily except Sunday.	8:00 A M	11:00 P M	
Sunday train.	1:15 A M	7:15 P M	
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R., from Louisville.			
Day Express.	7:00 P M	10:00 A M	
Night Express.	8:50 A M	6:40 P M	
Chicago Express.	10:00 A M	7:15 P M	
Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line Steamers.			
Morning Mail Boat.	2:00 A M	9:00 A M	
Evening Express.	5:00 A M	4:00 P M	
On Sunday.	3:00 P M		
Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.			
Elizabethtown, for Horseshoe Branch Station, 36 miles.	11:30 A M	2:30 P M	
Ohio and Mississippi Railway-At Corner Fourth and Main.			
Cincinnati & St. Louis Ac- commodation, daily ex- cept Sunday.	10:15 P M	3:15 A M	
Cincinnati & St. Louis Ex- press, daily.	1:10 P M	8:30 P M	
North Vernon Accom'd'n.	7:00 A M	5:30 P M	
Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad.			
Greenview Mail at Elizabethtown.	10:30 A M	8:25 A M	
Litchfield Accommodation at Elizabethtown.	7:00 P M	3:15 P M	
Trains daily, Sundays excepted.			

## Newspaper Laws.

We would call the special attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## Foreign Weights and Measures

## REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and, we believe, may be relied on as correct:

Almas, in Amsterdam.	41 galls
Almas, in Portugal.	45 galls
Almas, in Madeira.	48 galls
Almas, in Bahia.	over 1/2 pecks
Almas, in Portugal.	1/2 to nearly 1/2 pecks
Almas, in Bahia.	1 bushel
Almas, in Maranhao.	1 1/2 bushel
Almas, in Rio Janeiro.	1 to 1 1/2 bushel
Almas, in Pernambuco.	1 to 1 1/2 bushel
Almas, in Ceylon.	200 lbs
Arroba, in Portugal.	32 1/2 lbs
Arroba, in Spain.	25 lbs
Arroba, in Brazil.	15 lbs
Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine.	about 4 1/2 galls
Arroba, in Russia.	25 inches
Bahr, in Batavia.	110 1/2 lbs
Bale of Chinaman, in Ceylon, net.	10 1/2 lbs
Bale, in Naples.	equals about 11 galls
Bale, in Leghorn, of Wine.	108 to 110 lbs
Centar, in Leghorn, of Oil.	118 1/2 lbs
Centar, in Naples.	174 1/2 lbs
Centar, in Sicily.	175 to 192 1/2 lbs
Carro, in Naples, of Grain.	52 1/2 bushels
Carro, in Sicily, of Grain.	200 lbs
Catty, in China, of Tea.	16 1/2 lbs
Cayang, in Batavia.	3.581 bushels
Chetart, in Russia.	3.581 bushels
Fanega, in Spain.	55 1/2 lbs
Hecolitre, in France.	2.84 bushels
Kilogramme, in France & Netherlands.	2.21 lbs
Last, in Amsterdam, of Grain.	35 1/2 bushels
Last, in Bremen, of Grain.	35 bushels
Last, in Cadiz, of Salt.	70.8 bushels
Last, in Danzig, of Grain.	nearly 90 bushels
Last, in Flushing, of Grain.	82 1/2 bushels
Last, in Hamburg, of Grain.	80 1/2 bushels
Last, in Lubec, of Grain.	over 90 bushels
Last, in Portugal, of Salt.	70 bushels
Last, in Rotterdam, of Grain.	35.138 bushels
Last, in Sweden.	75 bushels
Last, in Trieste, of Grain.	over 50 bushels
Leisepound, in Holland.	16 lbs 5 oz
Mark, in Holland.	16 lbs 4 oz
Mand, in Calcutta.	160 to 164 lbs
Mina, in Genoa, of Grain.	3.43 bushels
Mount, in France.	1 ton
Moy, in Lisbon.	24 bushels
Moy, in Portugal.	20 bushels
Moy, in Portugal.	contains over 23 bushels
Mica, in Smyrna.	23 lbs
Orna, in Trieste, of Wine.	14 1/2 galls
Orna, in Oporto.	17 galls
Orna, in Naples.	a little over 10 inches
Pecul, in India and Madras.	133 1/2 lbs
Pecul, in China and Japan.	133 1/2 lbs
Pipe, in Spain, of Wine.	160 to 164 lbs
Pood, in Russia.	is equal to nearly 34 galls
Quintal, in Genoa, of Grain.	120 lbs
Quintal, in Portugal.	80.05 lbs
Quintal, in Smyrna.	120.48 lbs
Quintal, in Turkey.	167 lbs 3 oz
Quintal, in Spain.	113 1/2 lbs
Rottoli, in Genoa.	24 lbs
Rottoli, in Portugal.	124 lbs
Rottoli, in Leghorn.	124 lbs
Selma, in Sicily, of Grain.	3.77 bushels
Selma, in Malta, of Grain.	3.22 bushels
Scheffel, in Germany, varies 1/2 to nearly 3 bus	
Shippound, in Holland.	368 1/2 lbs
Staro, in Trieste.	2 1/2 bushels
Vara, in Rio Janeiro.	15.02 lbs
Vara, in Spain.	100 are equal to 220 yards
Werst, in Russia.	25 1/2 feet

ast, in Lubec, of Grain	over 91	bushels
ast, in Portugal, of Salt	70	bushels
ast, in Rotterdam, of Grain	55 1/2	bushels
ast, in Sweden	75	bushels
ast, in Utrecht, of Grain	over 59	bushels
disposed, in Hamburg	16 1/2	8 oz
in Holland	13 1/2	8 oz
in, in Holland	13 1/2	8 oz
and, in Calcutta	75 to 84	measures
of, in Calcutta	8 1/2	bushels
ount, in France	48	bushels
oy, in Lisbon	24	bushels
oy, in Portugal	over 23	bushels
ike, in Smyrna	23	measures
ike, in Trieste, of Wine	14 1/4	gals
Oil, in Oporto	17	gals
me, in Naples	a little over 10	inches
me, in Batavia and Madras	13 1/2	gals
me, in Japan	10	gals
me, in Spain, of Wine	100 to 164	gals
ope, in Russia	is equal to nearly 364	gals
ount, in Portugal	8 1/2	bushels
ount, in Portugal	80.05	measures
ount, in Smyrna	129.48	measures
ount, in Spain	167 1/2	measures
ount, in Spain	96	measures
ottoli, in Genoa	24	measures
ottoli, in Portugal	12 1/2	measures
ottoli, in Portugal	12 1/2	measures
ottoli, in Sicily, of Grain	9.77	bushels
ottoli, in Malts, of Grain	8.22	bushels
ottoli, in Malts, of Grain	12 to 14	measures
hippind, in Hamburg and Denmark	331	measures
hippind, in Holland	368 1/2	measures
hippind, in Holland	2 1/2	bushels
hippind, in China	1 1/2	measures
ara, in Rio Janeiro	nearly 1 1/2	yards
ara, in Spain	100 are equal to 2 1/2	yards

U. S. Stamp Duties.	
For Agreement or Contract, or renewal same, on each sheet.	\$ 5
Bank Check, for whatever amount.	0 2
Bill of Lading for foreign ports, except to British North America.	0 10
Bill of Lading to Domestic ports.	exempt
Bond of Indemnity, each \$1.00 or part.	0 50
Bond for executing duties of an office.	1 00
Certificate of stock.	0 25
Certificate of deposit, not exceeding \$100.	0 02
Certificate of deposit, exceeding \$100.	0 05
Certificate (Marriage).	0 05
Deeds or Mortgages, or other conveyances of Real Estate not exceeding \$500, ext. Do, exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1000, ext. Do, exceeding \$1000 for every \$500 or fractional part thereof.	ext 0 05
Draft or order at sight.	0 05
Draft, not at sight, for each \$100 or part. Lease or assignment of same over \$300 0 50	ext 0 50
Lease above \$300, for each additional \$500 or part.	0 50
Mortgage or assignment of same, over \$100 and not over \$500.	0 50
Mortgage for each additional \$500 or part.	0 50
Notes, for each \$100 or part.	ext 0 05
Receipt for \$20 and over.	ext 0 05
Power of Attorney to sell stock or collect dividends or interest thereon.	0 25
Power to sell or rent real estate.	0 25
Power to collect rents.	0 25
Protest of Note or Draft.	0 25

Memoranda Concerning Nails.	
This table will show at a glance the length of the various sizes and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated from "3-penny" up to "20-penny." The first column gives the name, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound. From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job can be easily made:	
3-penny, 1 inch long, 557 per pound.	
4 " 1 1/4 " 353	
5 " 1 1/2 " 252	
6 " 1 3/4 " 167	
7 " 2 " 141	
8 " 2 1/4 " 101	
9 " 2 1/2 " 98	
10 " 2 3/4 " 84	
11 " 3 " 74	
12 " 3 1/4 " 64	
13 " 3 1/2 " 56	
14 " 3 3/4 " 48	
15 " 4 " 40	
16 " 4 1/4 " 32	
17 " 4 1/2 " 28	
18 " 4 3/4 " 24	
19 " 5 " 20	
20 " 5 1/4 " 16	

Suggestions for Handling Tobacco.	
First-Assort well.	
Second-Prize long and short separate.	
Third-Tie in neat hands.	
Fourth-Prize neat and straight.	
Fifth-Prize leaf tobacco 1,500 to 1,500 net.	
Sixth-Lugs from 1,500 to 1,700 net.	
Seventh-Trash from 1,600 to 1,800 net.	
Eighth-Bright and leafy tobacco should be prized light.	
Ninth-Prize in keeping order.	
Tenth-Cooperage: See that the head of each hoghead is well secured by good and substantial lining hoop, and have your cooperage well seasoned.	

GEO. M. GLOVER, THOS. E. WILSON.

## GLOVER &amp; WILSON, COAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Screened Pittsburg Coal, \$5 per load.  
Indiana (Davies county) Coal, \$4 50 per load.  
Sick Coal, \$3 per load.

Office, 157 1/2 Jefferson, bet. 4th and 5th.  
my4 3m

## JAMES E. SAGE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 133 West Jefferson Street, Between Fourth and Fifth, north side, opposite Masonic Temple, LOUISVILLE, KY.

100,000 ACRES of farming and mineral lands for sale in East Tennessee and adjoining country, in tracts of one to a thousand acres, at \$1 to \$40 per acre. For full information send 50 cents for the "Globe Register" one year. To each new subscriber 50 good self-sealing envelopes will be mailed gratis. Address: OSMENT & DELANEY, Real Estate Agents, Cleveland, Tenn.

## DR. HURLEY'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, WITH IODIDE OF POTASH. THIS Preparation has long been recognized by the most eminent minds in the medical profession as the most reliable, searching and harmless alternative within their reach, and as a Blood Purifier it certainly stands without a rival. One dollar per bottle.

## Dr. Hurley's AGUE TONIC. Purely Vegetable. No Arsenic, no Mercury in its Composition. NO CURE NO PAY, if directions be followed. No danger in taking an overdose, as we put no poison in our medicines. One dollar per bottle.

## Dr. Hurley's Stomach Bitters, [S] the remedy, par excellence, for all diseases arising from debility, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, torpid liver, indigestion and all kindred ailments, where a gentle and permanent stimulant and tonic is required. Pleasant to take. One dollar per bottle.

## Dr. Seabrook's INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP. THE indispensable remedy in the nursery. 1. No more use for laudanum, paregoric, Mother's Drops or other strong opiates. No bad effects from the use of Seabrook's. Health to the children, rest to the mother and a clear conscience to the vendor. 25 cents per bottle.

## DR. HURLEY'S Popular Worm Candy [S] really all it claims to be-A SPECIFIC-removing all worms from the human viscera. No harmful effect from its use. Children love it. No danger in giving an overdose. 25 cents per box.

## DR. SEABROOK'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON. THE Great Tonic and Appetizer. One dollar per bottle. For sale by all druggists. J. W. SEATON &amp; CO., Proprietors, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan20-ly

## JOHN A. DICKINSON, Manufacturer of FURNITURE, Mattresses, Bedding, &amp;c. VERY LOW FOR CASH. Salesrooms-186 Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb3-ly

## ESTABLISHED 1838. CORNWALL &amp; BRO., Manufacturers of STAR CANDLES, OAP AND OILS, Dealers in Soda Ash, Rosin and Starch. Office and Salesroom, 65 West Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Cash paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease. jan6-ly

## GREEN &amp; GREEN, HATTERS &amp; FURRIERS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND Manufacturers of Shirts. Old Stand, 180 Main street, and 121 Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb3-ly

## BRINLY PLOWS. BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE. Have taken over 250 Premiums at Fairs throughout the South. Send for illustrated Catalogue with Price List and certificates of plowmen who use them. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: BRINLY, MILES &amp; HARDY, Louisville, Ky. jfs-ly

## THE LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, (20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

## A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c., A PAPER FOR The Merchant, The Farmer, The Artisan, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an agreeable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. "THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE."-This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper. (Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871. In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted: One Copy one year, \$3 00 Three copies one year, 8 00 Five " " 12 00 Eleven " " 25 00 Twenty-five " " 50 00 All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$3 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance. The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by postoffice, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address: JOHN W. CLARKE, 95 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

## PIATT &amp; ALLEN. Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS &amp; SHOES, 195 West Main St., Between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

H. W. WALTON. C. J. WALTON. J. R. WALTON. Importers and Dealers in CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods, AT THEIR NEW STORE, South side MAIN STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. oct28-ly

## WALTON &amp; CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA LAMPS, Chandeliers and Silver-Ware, 278 south side Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky. oct28-ly

## Empire Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President. SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary. PRINCIPAL FEATURES. Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All Policies INCONTESTIBLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTIBLE after two annual premiums, except for fraud. All restrictions upon TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMITS required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE plan. Special LOW CASH RATES with limited payments. Premiums reduced to nothing by constant yearly decrements.

## DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. OFFICE: S. W. Cor. THIRD &amp; JEFFERSON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY. C. M. DINSMOOR, Manager. S. H. POPE, Department Secretary. AGENTS WANTED.-Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it. oct28-ly

## Louisville Boot and Shoe Market.

MEN'S, BOYS AND YOUTHS' BOOTS.	
Calif. men's sewed P. S.	per doz., \$55 00
do single sole heavy	45 00
do pegged half sole	45 00
do P. S.	45 00
do boys' pegged half sole	35 00
do do P. S.	35 00
do youths' pegged half sole	27 00
do do P. S.	27 00
Kip, men's P. S.	25 00
do P. S.	25 00
do boys' P. S.	25 00
do do P. S.	25 00
do youths' P. S.	25 00
do half sole	25 00
do half sole	25 00
do youths' P. S.	25 00
do half sole	25 00
Cavalry, top sole	case 50 00

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ed the bombardment of Strasbourg.

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# WALLACE PATENT GRATE

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.



## News for the Farmer.

## The Quantity of Pork to a Bushel of Corn.

It is very easy to see the difficulties of arriving at a perfectly satisfactory answer to this question. Still, the experience of others is worth something and may safely be taken as some general guide.

One farmer, who made an effort to satisfy himself on the question as to the quantity of Indian meal it required to make a pound of pork, weighed off two hogs a year and a half old, and three pigs six months old, on the 1st of September, then measured off a corn accurately, and had it ground. Every night he wet in boiling water meal enough for the next day's use, to such a consistency that it would run readily. The hogs had no slops from the house and nothing but the meal and water. On the 1st of December they were killed, and five cents a pound was deducted for what they weighed on the 1st of September, when the trial began, and he found that, allowing six cents a pound for the pork which they actually laid on in the trial, they had paid 93 cents per bushel for the corn, which gave him just about 16 2/3 lbs. of pork to the bushel. Another farmer weighed a thrifty pig, five months old, 150 pounds, and then fed 56 pounds of corn meal mixed with hot water thin enough for mush. This bushel of meal was consumed by the pig in about six and a half days and the gain was just eighteen pounds. Another farmer put up a Suffolk sow to fatten. Her weight was 235 pounds. From October 4th, her weight being at that date 295 pounds, to November 17th, he fed her ten bushels, or 500 pounds of marketable corn, and killed her at the latter date. Her live weight before she was killed was 413 pounds, or an increase from the ten bushels of corn of 118 pounds of pork, being a slight fraction over 4 1/2 pounds of corn to one pound of pork, or a fraction less than 12 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn, an increase per day a little less than 2 3/4 pounds. The price of corn at that time in his neighborhood was 70 cents a bushel, so that the pork cost him over 7 cents a pound and he just barely got out of it whole, after allowing for shrinkage.

We could multiply such experiments to an indefinite extent, but the results will not differ materially from the above, where the conditions are similar. Probably, taking all the accurate trials together, the general average would be about 10 1/2 pounds of pork to a bushel of corn of 56 pounds, and from this it is fair to deduct about one-fifth to get at the net weight, leaving say about 8 2/5 or 8.40 pounds of pork as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from 6 2/3 pounds of corn uncooked. The lowest amount of cooked cornmeal is stated at 34 1/2 pounds to a pound of pork.

Now taking all these experiments, and we could easily show the relation which the price of corn bears to that of pork, by showing the price of pork per pound, at different prices per bushel for corn. If corn were 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork would cost a cent and a half per pound, and in that proportion throughout, or giving it in decimals, we have:

Corn per bu.	Pork per lb.	Corn per bu.	Pork per lb.
12 1/2	1.50	38	4.52
13	1.58	40	4.76
14	1.66	42	5.00
15	1.74	44	5.24
16	1.82	46	5.48
17	1.90	48	5.72
18	1.98	50	5.96
19	2.06	52	6.20
20	2.14	54	6.44
21	2.22	56	6.68
22	2.30	58	6.92
23	2.38	60	7.16
24	2.46	62	7.40
25	2.54	64	7.64
26	2.62	66	7.88
27	2.70	68	8.12
28	2.78	70	8.36

With corn at 50 cents per bushel, pork will cost 5 95-100 cents per pound. If corn costs seventy cents per bushel, the pork will cost 8 35-100 cents a pound to produce, and so on. But there are many who cannot raise corn at fifty cents a bushel and many who cannot raise it for 70 cents. If the corn costs more the pork will cost more. If corn is selling at 50 cents a bushel and pork will bring but 5 cents a pound, you had better sell the corn than feed it out in large quantities.

By reversing the table, you have, of course, the value of corn per bushel at different prices per pound for pork, the corn to be used in feeding for the production of pork; and to find what the price of pork should be per pound, taking the price of corn as the basis of calculation, you divide the price of a bushel of corn by 8.40, the number of pounds of pork produced by a bushel of corn, as we have seen, and the quotient will be the answer. If, for example, corn is 70 cents, divide it by 8.40, and you have 8.33 cents. And so to find what the price of corn should be when pork is selling at a certain price per pound, you multiply the price of a pound of pork by 8.40 and the product will be the answer. Suppose pork is selling at 10 cents a pound, what should be the price of corn used to feed out in its production? you multiply the 10 cents by 8.40, the average number of pounds of pork, made by a bushel of corn, and you have 84 cents as the corresponding price of corn.

Now these figures, as we have already shown, may not be absolutely correct, but they may furnish some guide for calculation.

## Salting, Packing and Selling Butter.

Blanchard's Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, as sufficient for keeping; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one-half as much, and this is found sufficient if the caseine has been properly removed.

Butter-makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls, or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia prints," which have acquired a world-wide reputation, are pound balls, with a small figure upon the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a clear, zinc-lined chest, with apartment at each end for ice, to keep it hard while being transported to market.

For the great mass of butter-makers, the wooden tub, holding from 50 to 100 pounds must ever be the most economical form of package. In the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak with thick covers having the owner's name branded upon them, are used and reused year after year. In some parts of the West miserably poor oaken tubs are employed, which affect the butter very injuriously. In other localities ashen tubs are favorites, while in Northern Vermont the most approved tubs are the spruce. Spruce is, unquestionably, the least liable of all timber to affect the flavor injuriously, while it is generally believed that for long keeping and much exposure good white oak is preferable.

Stone and earthen jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them. Much depends in the purity of the salt—it must be perfectly white, completely dissolved in water to a clear liquid. The office of salt is, 1st, to remove the buttermilk from the pores of the butter; and 2d, to render harmless what cannot be removed.

## Care of Horses.

The London Horse-Book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard his food should chiefly be oats; if not worked hard its food should chiefly be hay; because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown out, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

## To Make a Sheep own a Lamb.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, writes: Sometimes it is desirable to make one sheep own the lamb of another, but often it is a difficult task. An experiment that we tried a few days since proved a perfect success and was easily conducted; and for the benefit of those who may be similarly situated we communicate it to your columns. One of our sheep lost her lamb. In a few days a yearling dropped a lamb which she did not own and in fact had no milk for it. We took the lamb immediately after it was dropped and sprinkled it with fine salt and placed it with the sheep that had lost her lamb. As soon as she tasted the salt she commenced licking the lamb, and in a short time was as fond of it as she was of her own. She is now taking the greatest care of her adopted charge.

## How to Kill Chinch Bugs.

Editors Rural World: As the air is literally full of chinch bugs, I propose to give my plan for the destruction of the most of them, providing the farmers will all help. Now is the time to commence operations, by the edges of wheat, and other small grain, where it joins corn; and if your neighbor across the lane has wheat adjoining the lane or fence, drill your corn rows along your fence and tell him to do likewise. The sooner these rows are planted the better, as the bugs will gather to them better and stay on the forced rows longer than they will the later corn.

This done we have the trap set. I suppose every farmer knows that as soon as they have killed the wheat, or the grain is harvested, the bugs will gather on the corn. Then let every one be his own judge when to kill—but kill he must. My plan is to "mud" them to death, if it rains in time before they leave the traps. This I do by running a plow quite shallow, cutting off the corn roots just below the lowest bugs; then follow with a harrow and brush back and forth until you are satisfied they have more than they can pack. If there is no rain, straw and fire is the next best plan; drive along on the stubble, if the wind is right; fork off the straw and burn as you proceed; don't be afraid of destroying your corn, for the bugs will destroy ten times as much if let alone, and then (what we call) the second crop will make the whole field light and chaffy.

There is no work done on the farm that pays better than killing chinch bugs. If any one has a better plan please give it in the Rural, and then let all papers copy, and all that take papers tell those that don't read them how to kill chinch bugs.

CHAPEL HILL. A. F. C.

## Applying Manure.

A correspondent of the Rural Home, writes: If the farmer has manure made, or kept through the summer, it will become fermented; it cannot be avoided in the warm season. Such manure is best applied on the surface, and worked in with the harrow; and if applied to winter wheat, there is perhaps no better mode, as it has the mechanical effect of keeping the surface loose to resist the frosts of winter, as well as the stimulating effect of producing an earthy growth of the crop. But in the use of green manures in spring for summer crops, experience has convinced me that to plow under, and allow fermentation to take place in the soil, where all the volatile gases can be absorbed and taken up by growing crop, is most economical and best. We are often deceived in the effects of manure by the amount used. In applying common barnyard manure in an unfermented state, we get but about one-third the amount of manure in the same bulk that we have when used in a decayed condition.

## Figs in the Open Air.

We doubt as to the hardness of every variety of fig in this climate, but nevertheless here is a hint may be useful for an experiment, and we may have Kentucky figs, who knows? Coleman, of the Rural World, of St. Louis, says: "We have raised the fruit in the open air, but from a slight inactivity had the wood always injured if not destroyed in the winter, by using straw, rags and barrels to cover them. General Worthington, of Ohio, who has raised figs there for thirty years; after many fruitless trials finds that simply laying down the limbs on the ground and covering with six inches of soil is the best protection. They are obtained as one-year old plants or as cuttings, as they strike easily. The common yellow or small purple are the best varieties. The plants begin to bear at two years, and these two varieties will produce fruit from July to October. With this protection during winter, any soil that will grow good tomatoes will produce figs. They are delicious eaten fresh from the tree or with cream and sugar. The plants are set ten to twelve feet apart. It is much regretted that more attention is not paid to the culture of this fruit."

## Georgia Corn in Egypt.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, formerly of the United States army, now attached to the Egyptian War Office at Cairo, reports a very satisfactory cultivation of Georgia corn, the seed of which was received from the United States Department of Agriculture. It was not planted till the 20th of August last, thus losing eight days of the hot summer weather. It came up in four days, and, being well irrigated with Nile water, grew rapidly, reaching the height of eight feet, throwing out three or four shoots from each stock. The ears were gathered at Christmas, full and ripe, but not as long as he expected to see them. The hills were shaded by orange trees, and hence the experiment did not succeed as well as it might have done.

## GRAND HORSE AND FLORAL

## Exhibition BY THE LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY ASSOCIATION,

On their grounds, near Louisville, Ky., commencing on

Thursday, June 6th, 1872.

And continuing three days.

The Directory will spare neither pains nor expense in putting the grounds and buildings in perfect order for the exhibition. The entire Floral Hall, up and down stairs, will be appropriated for the display of flowers and floral designs, thereby giving all exhibitors ample room for display. Premium lists will be ready for distribution on the 14th of April, and may be obtained by addressing

I. L. HYATT, President, Or W. H. MERIWETHER, Secretary. ap13-td

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And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." ocl2-ly

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## BEST PITTSBURGH

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## TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

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## GLOVER, WHITE &amp; CO.,

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## Tobacco Warehouse,

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All Tobaccos received by us will be insured against loss or damage by fire for sixty days after arrival, free of cost to owner. Auction sales daily. Returns promptly made. mar1-td

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As the localities issuing these bonds are almost entirely free from debt, and will be greatly benefited by the building of the Madisonville and Shawneetown railroad, in aid of which they were issued, we regard the security good and the investment desirable. We also invite bids on \$125,000 7 per cent. bonds of the city of Evansville. Total authorized debt, \$1,500,000; population, 25,000; taxable property, \$125,000. feb24-td J. C. JOHNSTON, President.

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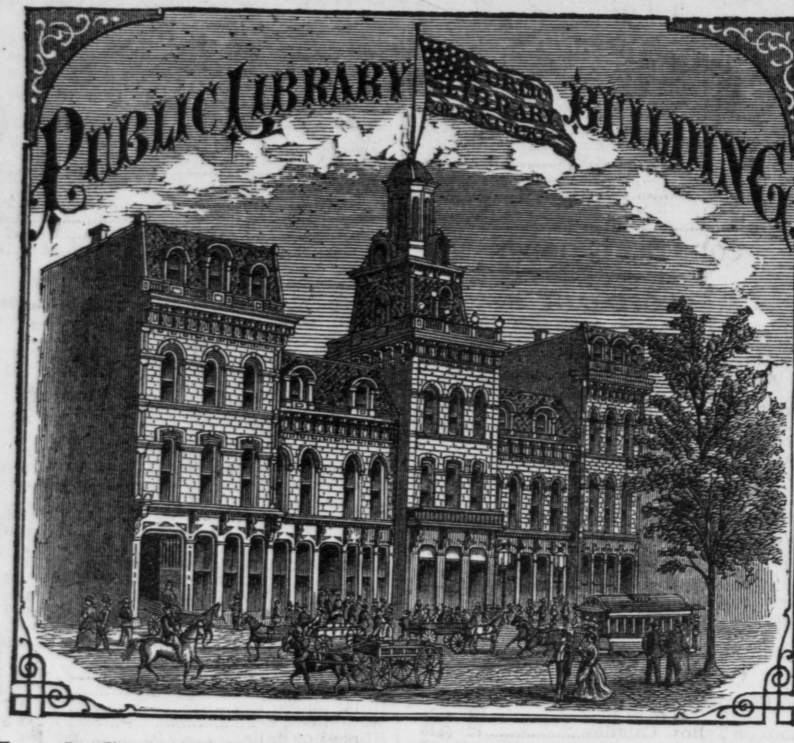
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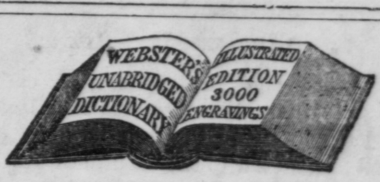
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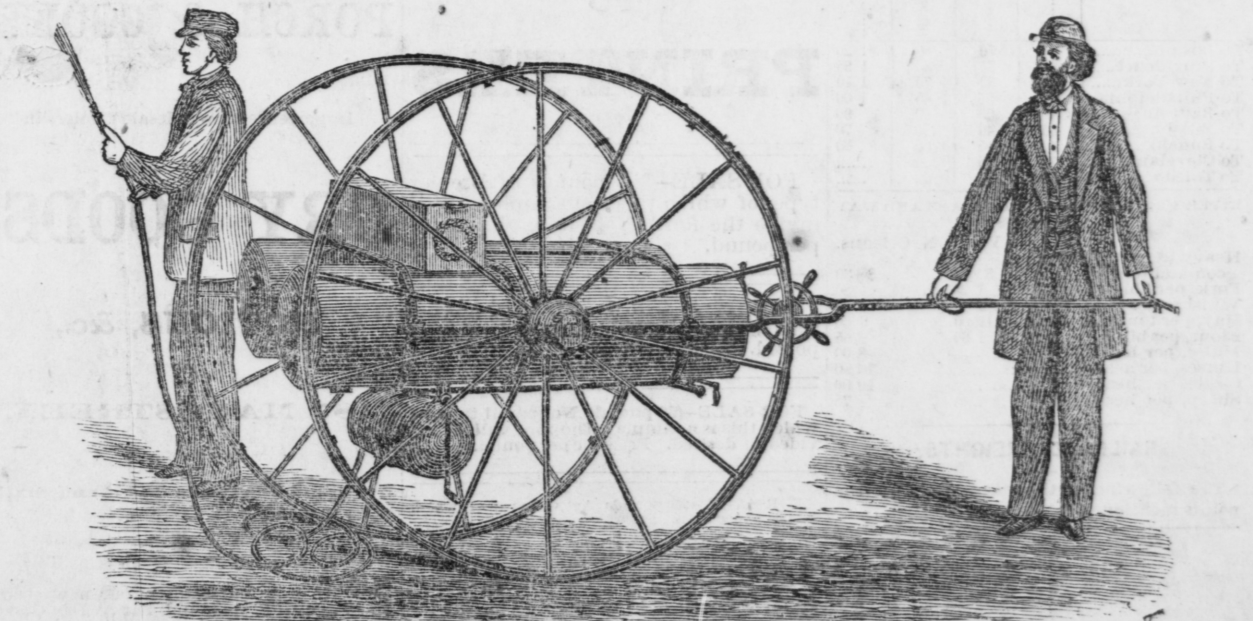
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